

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN (SAR) ANNEX



MUTUAL AID GUIDELINES

SEARCH AND RESCUE CANINE

Approved by State Sheriff's June 6, 2003

Revised January 18, 2005

**California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Law Enforcement Branch
Search and Rescue Canine Guidelines
ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This document is the product of a cooperative effort of an assembled Search and Rescue Dog Specialist Working Group and the California's State Sheriff's Search and Rescue Coordinators.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services gratefully acknowledges the valuable input and collective expertise from the following members of the SAR Dog Specialist Working Group:

Christine M. Robbins San Diego County Sheriff's Department Sergeant/SAR Coord./Group Chairperson	Michael B. Bigelow OES Law Enforcement Branch Volunteer Canine Technical Specialist/Instructor
Chris Boyer Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Reserve Captain - SAR	Terry M. Butrym Placer County Sheriff's Department Volunteer SAR Dog Team Leader
Len Chesmore OES Fire and Rescue Assistant Chief, USAR Program	Rhonda C. Dyer Alameda County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Captain – K-9 Division - SAR
Michael Freeman Wilderness Finders, Inc. (WOOF) President/Volunteer	Shirley Hammond OES Fire and Rescue Branch Volunteer Canine Technical Specialist/USAR
John Koerner San Mateo County Sheriff's Department Volunteer SAR K-9 Handler	Bev Peabody OES Law Enforcement Branch Volunteer Canine Technical Specialist/Instructor
Chantal J.W. Rose Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department Volunteer SAR K-9 Coordinator	Matt Scharper OES Law Enforcement Branch Deputy Chief/State SAR Coordinator
Peggy Thomas Del Norte County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Assistant SAR Coordinator	Randy Saavedra California Department of Justice (DOJ) Dep. Attorney General/Forensic K-9
Ron Seitz Alameda County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Chief, Alameda Co. SAR	Dick Taylor California Rescue Dog Assoc. (CARDA) Representative/Volunteer
Cindee Valentin Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Reserve Lt./SAR K-9 Handler	
<i>Other Contributors to this process:</i>	
Tom Barner Shasta County Sheriff's Department Detective	Carol Herse Monterey Bay Search Dogs Representative/Volunteer
Cherie D'Arcy Wilderness Finders Inc. (WOOF) Alternate Representative/Volunteer	James Farrel San Mateo County Sheriff's Department Deputy
Ben Ho Wilderness Finders Inc. (WOOF) Alternate Representative/Volunteer	Joseph Kirby Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department Captain
Ken Myers California Rescue Dog Assoc. (CARDA) Alternate Representative/Volunteer	Debra Tosch Ventura County Sheriff's Department SAR K-9 Handler/Volunteer

This document was completed, accepted, and approved by the State Sheriff's SAR Coordinators on April 23rd, 2003. It was further accepted and approved by the California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA) on June 6th, 2003. This document was revised on January 18th, 2005 and approved by the Coordinators on January 19th, 2005. The revisions were accepted and approved by CSSA on March, 23rd, 2005.

Introduction

Pursuant to the California Government Code, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2, "The Emergency Services Act", the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), Law Enforcement Branch manages and maintains the State of California Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Program. This includes the publication of plans pertaining to search and rescue mutual aid. This publication, The California OES SAR Mutual Aid Plan, serves as an annex to the California OES Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

In order to refine the State's Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Program, the OES Law Enforcement Branch assembled California's 58 County Sheriffs' Search and Rescue Coordinators, as well as California's State and Federal SAR Cooperators. This group of interested agencies is called the "State Sheriffs' Search and Rescue Coordinators". The main objective of this group is to collectively review and address statewide SAR issues to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the State's SAR Mutual Aid Program.

One of the main issues identified was the existence of multiple and inconsistent "standards" that affect the SAR discipline, specifically mutual aid SAR responses. The lack of statewide consistency in how SAR resources were evaluated and categorized made it difficult for SAR resources to be used as a mutual aid resource. The State Sheriffs' SAR Coordinators addressed this issue in detail. Their objective was to create mutual aid guidelines that met or exceeded existing applicable "standards" while creating an effective and efficient statewide criterion for mutual aid SAR responses. These guidelines are intended to define SAR proficiencies solely for mutual aid resources.

- These guidelines contain information for law enforcement agencies to consider when addressing the broad range of issues related search and rescue mutual aid. These guidelines do not constitute a policy, nor are they intended to establish a standard for any agency. OES is sensitive to the needs for agencies to have individualized policies that reflect concern for local issues. OES intends these guidelines to be a resource for law enforcement agencies that will provide maximum discretion and flexibility in the development of individual agency policies.

The creation of California's SAR Mutual Aid Guidelines encompass' all potential SAR disciplines and are developed as follows:

1. The State Sheriffs' SAR Coordinators identify the guideline discipline need.
2. The State Sheriffs' SAR Coordinators elect one of their fellow coordinators to chair the guideline creation process.
3. The State Sheriffs' SAR Coordinators identify and task a group of subject matter experts into a "Specialist Working Group".
4. The Specialist Working Group creates the guidelines based upon their knowledge and experience and submits them back to the coordinators for review, recommendation, and/or approval.
5. Once approved by the coordinators, and reviewed by OES Administration and Staff Counsel, the coordinators present the guidelines to the California State Sheriffs' Association (CSSA) for their review, recommendation and/or approval.
6. Once approved by CSSA, the guidelines become part of the OES California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan – SAR Annex.

Effectiveness and efficiency is achieved as California's SAR Mutual Aid Guidelines are created by California's SAR experts, for California's Sheriff's SAR Coordinators, and approved by the Sheriffs of California, all for the benefit of those who become the subjects of search and/or rescue in California's SAR environments.

The following guidelines include “typing” of both the SAR environment as well as the SAR resource. They are designed to match the conditions, environment and possible length of deployment (normal operational periods should be 12 hours) as determined by the mutual aid requestor and the minimum equipment, experience, and skill level the responding agency should consider when sending SAR personnel.

The goal of “typing” is to be able to identify the largest number of SAR resources while minimizing the risk of placing an unsuitable SAR resource in an unsafe situation. The responding agencies’ liaison or leader shall have final approval of any assignments their personnel are asked to perform.

Volunteer SAR personnel should be properly registered as Disaster Service Workers (DSW). DSW registration will ensure that the volunteers are eligible for worker’s compensation coverage if they should be injured and it provides additional liability protection for the volunteer and the government agency.

NOTE: The endeavor of Search and Rescue necessitates response into difficult and unpredictable circumstances in widely varied and many times hazardous terrain. These guidelines are intended to assist Search and Rescue Coordinators in identifying appropriate emergency response resources to effect searches and rescues in the most expeditious manner possible while considering known and unknown hazards. These guidelines are not intended to address all eventualities. Rather they are a set of tools derived from collective knowledge to address the task at hand. Search and Rescue is inherently dangerous and participants respond with knowledge of the associated risks.

It is the responsibility of agencies responding to California Search and Rescue Mutual Aid requests to provide qualified personnel and equipment that meet or exceed the recommended level of skills and capabilities stipulated in these guideline documents.

The California SAR Mutual Aid Guidelines are only minimum guidelines and circumstances that are unique to a particular search and rescue mission may dictate that additional or higher skills and qualifications may be necessary for the safety of the searcher and for successful search and rescue operations.

Summary

The tables below are intended to set forth the Performance Guidelines for Canine Teams Type 1 – 4. They identify for the IC and Planning Section Chief the specific minimum capabilities a team will have, and assist in requesting resources and developing a search plan. Throughout this document other charts will describe the means by which qualifications necessary to safely and successfully carry out an assignment of each Type can be demonstrated. These tables, together with notes, are especially addressed to dog handlers and to Departmental team training managers. The Performance Guidelines are intended to assist in identifying the skills needed for a given type, and guidance in developing a test to certify such skills.

Supporting Documents, Appendix’s A through F, are referenced in this document and available to assist the SAR dog handlers/trainers/evaluators in meeting these guidelines.

Definitions of Canine Disciplines

AIR SCENT/AREA SEARCH DOG: Is used to search a specific area. It is not expected that an area search dog will require a scent article prior to searching but a scent article may be used at the discretion of the handler. The air scent or area dog will generally work off lead and search for clues such as human scent in an area.

TRAILING DOG: Is generally used to identify one particular individual's scent from any other person. Trailing is the following of an individual scent trail from a particular person. This dog is generally worked on lead, requires a scent article to begin searching, will follow the trail of the selected individual, and will identify the subject using an alert readable by the handler at the end unless the individual left the area. Trailing dogs are more appropriate for SAR missions than tracking dogs.

CADAVER DOG: Searches for and detects decomposing human remains.

WATER DOG: Searches for and detects human remains in water.

AVALANCHE DOG: Searches for and detects a subject recently buried under snow.

DISASTER DOG: Searches for and detects inaccessible subjects and indicates with an alert compatible with the typing of the dog.

Other Definitions

ALERT: Behavior of the dog when it identifies the subject's scent. This behavior is recognizable by the handler and is considered a clue.

FORENSIC/EVIDENCE DOG: These types of dogs detect evidence related to crime. These canines are not currently supported in the SAR Mutual Aid Guidelines. It is recommended that requests for this discipline be routed through Law Enforcement Mutual Aid channels.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DOG: Law Enforcement canines are usually apprehension trained. These canines are not currently supported in the SAR Mutual Aid Guidelines. They can be obtained through the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid channels.

TRACKING DOG: Follows the odor of crushed vegetation and disturbed soil organisms. Sporting titles cannot be used as a search and rescue qualification.

****NOTE**** These definitions will appear throughout this document.

Training Levels

AWARENESS: Knowledge based course of instruction, emphasizing hazards and personnel safety. Generally lecture only.

OPERATIONAL: Participation based course of instruction; emphasizing personal safety, team safety and limited low risk victim rescue. The course generally includes objective evaluation and testing.

TECHNICIAN: Performance based course of instruction emphasizing personnel safety, team safety and mid to high-risk victim rescue. The course generally includes objective evaluation and testing.

Search Environment Typing Definitions

The following page contains two tables: 1) Search Environment Type and 2) Recommended Capabilities and Skills. Keeping in mind local conditions and safety requirements, the SAR Coordinator should select the resource required by combining and selecting from the Search Environment Type and Recommended Capabilities and Skills Type tables. For example, if the search area includes rugged conditions, but is under 7000 feet without ice or snow this would probably be a Type 2 Environment, that would be appropriate for most Type 1 and Type 2 Capability and Skill searchers.

Search Environment Type			
Type 1 Extreme / Complex Terrain Environments	Type 2 Rugged Terrain Environments	Type 3 Moderate / Gentle Terrain Environments	Type 4 Urban Environments
Extreme Conditions (including but not limited to) Altitude (generally 7000'+) or Snow, Ice, Desert, Heat, Heavy Ground Cover Steep difficult terrain.	Rugged Conditions, Altitude generally under 7000', Desert, Heat, Cold, Moderate to Heavy Ground Cover.	Gently Rolling Terrain, Open Spaces, Maintained Trailheads, Agricultural Areas.	High Traffic, Urban Office Complexes, Man-Made Surfaces, Public Interaction and Park Trails.

Recommended Capabilities and Skills

<u>1 Area Multiple Operational Period</u>	<u>2 Area Single Operational Period</u>	<u>3 Area Limited Deployment</u>	<u>4 Area Urban Deployment</u>
Capable of Searching in Extreme Conditions, and Sustained Searching Over Multiple Operational Periods, Snow, Ice, Desert, Heat, Heavy Ground Cover, Exposed Rock.	Capable of Searching in Rugged Conditions, Desert Heat, Cold, Moderate to Heavy Ground Cover, Possible 6 to 8 Hour Field Assignments.	Capable of searching in suburban/rural conditions, Structural Interiors, moderate terrain, for at least four hours.	Capable of Searching in High Traffic, Urban Office Complexes, Structural Interiors, Man-Made Surfaces, Public Interaction.

HANDLER SKILLS and EQUIPMENT

	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Team qualified for Area Type	1/2/3/4	2/3/4	3/4	3/4
Operational periods w/o external support	Capable of multiple operational periods, up to 72 hours in the field.	Capable of up to a one-day operation and a night in the field in an emergency.	One operational period.	One operational period.
HANDLER SKILLS (* SEE PAGE 5 FOR ADDITIONAL SKILLS FOR SPECIALTY DISCIPLINES)				
Medical Skills	Current First Aid/CPR	Current First Aid/CPR	Current First Aid/CPR	Current First Aid/CPR
Radio Communications	Handler should be familiar with basic radio communication skills. This should include: understanding the use of Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies and basic radio etiquette.	Handler should be familiar with basic radio communication skills. This should include: understanding the use of Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies and basic radio etiquette.	Handler should be familiar with basic radio communication skills. This should include: understanding the use of Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies and basic radio etiquette.	Handler should be familiar with basic radio communication skills. This should include: understanding the use of Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies and basic radio etiquette.
Knowledge of Basic SEMS/ICS	Handlers should be familiar with the "Standardized Emergency Management System."	Handlers should be familiar with the "Standardized Emergency Management System."	Handlers should be familiar with the "Standardized Emergency Management System."	Handlers should be familiar with the "Standardized Emergency Management System."
Helicopter Safety	Basic Helicopter Safety Knowledge and familiarity with Canine Loading/ Unloading - Both Hot and Cold	Basic Helicopter Safety Knowledge and familiarity with Canine Loading/ Unloading - Both Hot and Cold	Basic Helicopter Safety Knowledge and familiarity with Canine Loading/ Unloading - Both Hot and Cold	Basic Helicopter Safety Knowledge and familiarity with Canine Loading/ Unloading - Both Hot and Cold
Interview Skills	Required	Required	Required	Required
Navigation	Determine and communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and map/compass; route-finding.	Determine and communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and map/compass; route-finding.	Determine and communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and/or map/compass; route-finding.	Determine and communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and/or map/compass and/or route finding.
Tracking Skills	Clue and track aware.	Clue and track aware.	Clue and track aware.	Clue and track aware.
Handler Fitness	Fitness appropriate for conditions, terrain and missions	Fitness appropriate for conditions, terrain and missions.	Fitness appropriate for conditions, terrain and missions.	Fitness appropriate for conditions, terrain and missions.
Rope Skills	Basic Low Angle Skills; Assist with packaging and litter work. Awareness of raising and lowering skills.	Basic Low Angle Skills; Assist with packaging and litter work.	Basic knots and harness for dog and handler. Assist with packaging and litter work.	N/A
Crime Scene Protection	Handler should be familiar with basic crime scene protection, chain of evidence and documentation.	Handler should be familiar with basic crime scene protection, chain of evidence and documentation.	Handler should be familiar with basic crime scene Protection, chain of evidence and documentation.	Handler should be familiar with basic crime scene protection, chain of evidence and documentation.

ADDITIONAL SKILLS FOR SPECIALTY DISCIPLINES				
AVALANCHE SKILLS	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Medical Skills	Current WFR or FR/CPR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Handler Fitness	Fitness appropriate for conditions, terrain and missions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport	Helicopter standard training. Canine loading and unloading. Snow vehicle Transportation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rope Skills	Team able to rappel; Handler assists in setting simple systems; packaging and litter work	N/A	N/A	N/A
CADAVER EQUIPMENT	TYPE 1 Cadaver Basic	TYPE 2 Live or Deceased	TYPE 3 Water	
Equipment Needed	Decontamination kit for handler/canine	Decontamination kit for handler/canine	Decontamination kit for handler/canine USCG approved Type III PFD.	N/A
DISASTER SKILLS	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
	FEMA Canine Search Specialist Course (CSS), ICS 100 & 200, Confined Space Awareness, Hazmat 1 st Responder Awareness, Structure Safety Training, First Aid, CPR, TF Req., Rescue Systems I, Physical Fitness/ TF Requirement.	FEMA CSS Course, ICS 100 & 200, Confined Space, Hazmat 1 st Responder Awareness, Structure Safety Training, First Aid TF Requirement, Physical Fitness/ TF Requirement.	Disaster training course/TBD, ICS 100, Structure Safety Training, Basic First Aid CPR, Unit Physical Fitness Required	Disaster training course/TBD, ICS 100, Structure Safety Training, Basic First Aid, CPR, Unit Physical Fitness Required
Cadaver Capability	Optional/Verified.	Optional/Verified.	Optional/Verified.	Optional/Verified.
Rope Skills/RSI	Rescue System I	Rescue System I	Recommended	Recommended
TRAILING SKILLS	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Mantracking/Clue Awareness	Handler should attend a basic Mantracking class, and be able to recognize discardable items, clothing items and clues related to the subject.	Handler should attend a basic Mantracking class, and be able to recognize discardable items, clothing items and clues related to the subject.	N/A	Handler should attend a basic Mantracking class, and be able to recognize discardable items, clothing items and clues related to the subject.

Handler Skills and Equipment Definitions:

Type 1 or 2 responding to desert terrain: Team should be capable of river crossing; desert survival skills.

Type 1 Handlers working in snowfields and glaciers should be capable of using ice axe/crampons and have a basic understanding of alpine travel skills.

Type 1 and 2 Handlers working in the winter environments should be capable of winter travel, avalanche awareness and winter survival.

NASAR SAR Tech II or equivalent will satisfy the requirements for Map and Compass, Knots and Harness and Mantracking guidelines.

TEAM- A team consists of a Canine Handler and the Canine.

HANDLER FITNESS: The following are *only examples* that could be used to determine appropriate handler fitness levels. These are only minimum guidelines and circumstances that are unique to a particular search may dictate that additional or higher qualifications may be necessary.

- **Type 1 Physical Fitness Test** May be satisfied by USFS pack test, completion of 8-mile course carrying 20 pounds within 2½ hours, or USFS run test.
 - *For this evaluation the USFS arduous pack test is 45lbs, under 45 minutes and walking for three miles.
 - *For this evaluation the run test is determined by a 12-minute run for 1½ mile.
- **Type 2 Physical Fitness Test** May be satisfied by USFS pack test, completion of 8-mile walk with 20 lbs, in 3.0 hours, or 1.5-mile run/walk in 13 minutes or less.
 - *For this evaluation the USFS moderate pack test is 25 lbs, in 30 minutes for two miles.
- **Type 3 and 4 Physical Fitness Test** May be satisfied by 8-mile walk with 20 lbs, in 3.5 hours, or 1.5-mile run/walk in 15 minutes or less.
- **Avalanche Handler Physical Fitness** May be satisfied by USFS pack test-3 mile walk with 45 lb. Pack in 45 min.
 - *For this evaluation the USFS arduous pack test is 45lbs, under 45 minutes and walking for three miles.

AREA SEARCH DOG TEAM

Modes of Demonstration Appendix A				
	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Area Search Field Demonstration	Approximately 100-120 acres in Type 1-terrain minimum of 3 hours, maximum of 4 hours. Unknown number of 1-3 victims all must be located. Demonstrate ability to cover the entire search area. During the course of the field test, the dog must alert on at least one subject <i>prior to discovery by the handler</i> , using alert clearly recognizable by the evaluators; Direction and Obedience: field demonstration required. Additional, Multi- period demonstration of team fitness, handler canine strategy and tactics and equipment.	Approximately 100-120 acres in Type 2-terrain minimum of 3 hours, maximum of 4 hours. Unknown number of 1-3 victims all must be located. Demonstrate ability to cover the entire search area. During the course of the field test, the dog must alert on at least one subject <i>prior to discovery by the handler</i> , using alert clearly recognizable by the evaluators; Direction and Obedience: field demonstration required.	Minimum 160 acres in Type 3-terrain within 4 hours, with two victims or complete the Type 2 test in Moderate Terrain. Demonstrate ability to cover the entire search area. During the course of the field test, the dog must alert on at least one subject <i>prior to discovery by the handler</i> , using alert clearly recognizable by the evaluators; Direction and Obedience: field demonstration required.	Varies; must qualify as at least Type 3 prior to Type 4 Field Test. During the course of the field test, the dog must alert on at least one subject <i>prior to discovery by the handler</i> , using alert clearly recognizable by the evaluators; Direction and Obedience: field demonstration required.
Schedule of Testing	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.
Re-Certification Requirements	In type 1 terrain, 80-100 acres, minimum of 2.5 hours, maximum of 3 hours with 1-3 victims. (All other requirements above apply.)	In type 2 terrain, 80-100 acres, minimum of 2.5 hours, maximum of 3 hours with 1-3 victims. (All other requirements above apply.)	In type 3 terrain, 80-100 acres, minimum of 2.5 hours, maximum of 3 hours with 1-3 victims. (All other requirements above apply.)	In type 4 terrain, 80-100 acres, minimum of 2.5 hours, maximum of 3 hours with 1-3 victims. (All other requirements above apply.)

Area Search Canines **Background**

Area Search Canine teams are used primarily for wilderness settings and open spaces within metropolitan areas. Since different search scenarios and settings require a different mix of skills and training, typing is divided into three Wilderness levels and one urban category. Canines are trained to search an area for any human scent and are not trained to discriminate to a particular person. Thus a scent article is not needed. Area Search Canine teams are best used to search areas where ground search resources are ineffective due to dense vegetation, difficult terrain conditions or large open spaces where they can operate more efficiently than a ground search team. The effectiveness of an Area Search Canine team depends upon prevailing scent conditions. Appropriately sized assignments depend on scent conditions (due to wind and solar heating), terrain, and desired Probability Of Detection (POD)

Type 1 teams are capable of searching in extreme terrain, weather and sustained searching over multiple operational periods and are prepared for overnight deployment in the field. The size of the area that they can effectively search under these conditions varies, but typically teams are able to complete 80 to 150 acre search assignments in a 4-6 hour period. The Type 1 Area Search Canine Team is capable of staying in the field without external support for up to 3 days, which allows them to be inserted in a remote search area. They are also able to perform multiple search assignments without returning to base. Additionally, the Type 1 team is capable of conducting search assignments at altitudes greater than 7000 feet, where weather conditions can vary greatly, and there is a greater likelihood of overnight stays in the field.

Type 2 Area Search Canine Teams are capable of searching in rugged terrain with moderate to heavy ground cover. The size of the search area that they can effectively search under these conditions will vary, but typically they are able to complete 80 to 150 acre search problems in a 4-6 hour period. Although, the Type 2 team typically will work a single operational period, they are capable and prepared for an overnight stay in the field, in an emergency.

Type 3 Area Search Canine Teams are capable of searching in suburban/rural areas, structural interiors, and moderate terrain. The size of the search area they can effectively search under these conditions may vary, but typically they are able to complete 80 to 200 acre search problems in a 4-6 hour period. Although, the Type 3 team typically will work a single operational period, they are capable and prepared for an overnight stay at base camp and they can also be expected to be deployed for several days.

Type 4 Area Search Canine Teams are capable of searching in terrain similar to that of Type 3 team, however, they maybe used in metropolitan areas where they are more likely to encounter high vehicle traffic, open spaces associated with city parks, schools campuses, industrial park complexes, structural interiors, paved surfaces and have a greater public interaction than that of the other Type Search Conditions. Type 4 teams should be prepared for overnight stays at base camp and may be expected to be on scene for up to 2 days.

CANINE SKILLS	Skills Requirement – Applicable to TYPES 1 – 4	Mode of Demonstration	Schedule of Testing
Sociability		C= Check Off F= Field Test	All times – any observed violation may be cause for re-evaluation or de-certification
	No aggressive, unnaturally fearful, or inappropriately exuberant behavior towards other dogs while on duty.		Initial sign off required
	No aggressive, unnaturally fearful, or inappropriately exuberant behavior towards humans while on duty.		Initial sign off required
	No aggression or unnatural fear of other species, or excessive distraction by other species, whether wild or domestic, while on duty.		Initial sign off required
Agility			2 Years
	Able to move steadily and without excessive fear or discomfort on unstable natural and artificial surfaces, and through thick brush.	C or F	Can be demonstrated while testing.
	Able to move steadily and without excessive fear or discomfort on high or exposed natural or artificial surfaces such as open stairs and the like.	C or F	Can be demonstrated while testing.
	Able to be directed to crawl under an obstacle, to jump over, or, where necessary, be assisted over an obstacle by the handler.	C or F	Can be demonstrated while testing.

Direction and Control			2 Years
	Comes when called from a distance	C or F	
	Able to be directed to the left and right of the handler from a distance.	C or F	
	On recall, stops on command.	C or F	
	Able to work through commonly encountered distractions.	F	
Obedience			2 Years
	Demonstrates basic obedience commands: come, sit, down, heel (on and off leash) whether or not in the presence of people, other dogs, or other distractions.	C or F	
	Demonstrates a down/stay, outside the handler's presence, for at least five minutes	C or F	
	Loads into various vehicles (depending upon type and specialty) without excessive hesitation	C or F	

Notes and Definitions:

- "Excessively exuberant behavior" includes repeated behavior which is plainly unwelcome to people or dogs, which may result in a fight, or which interferes with another dog's performance in the field.
- "Unstable surfaces" may be oriented towards the canine specialty and Type. By way of example, a Type 1 Area Search dog would be expected to perform on talus, scree, slick rock, snow and ice, or on similar natural surfaces, while a Type 4 dog would perform on various artificial surfaces encountered in the urban environment.
- "On duty" encompasses all times during search or training when the dog may come in contact with the public, other dogs, or other animals, including while at base camp. Dogs that are confined in the handler's vehicle are excluded. NOTE: Dogs are required to load in vehicles with other dogs as described in these guidelines.
- The requirements for Direction and Control, Agility, and Obedience are to demonstrate the canine has skills that will be applied in the field. It is expected the handler will be able to send the dog for the purpose of searching, and not merely to demonstrate "scenario-based" training, which the team is not able to duplicate in the field.

AVALANCHE SEARCH DOG TEAM

Modes of Demonstration Appendix B				
	TYPE 1 Extreme / Complex Terrain Environments	TYPE 2 Rugged Terrain Environments	TYPE 3 Moderate / Gentle Terrain Environments	TYPE 4 Urban Environments
Definition	Working inside or outside a designated ski area	Working inside or outside a designated ski area		
Team Qualified for Area Type	1 or 2	1 or 2		
Operational periods without external support	Type 1-Capable of up to multiple operational periods, in the field. Type 2 capable of up to 8 hours in the field and/or Remaining Overnight			
Canine Alert	Dig			
Canine Capabilities	Alert: Dig. Able to ride on Snowmobile with person other than handler. Able to load and off load on a slow moving chair lift with handler. Able to maintain loose heel or otherwise be under control while handler skies.			
Handler	Avalanche Awareness Course and skills, Snow survival course and skills including navigation and route finding. Inbounds intermediate (Blue Square) Alpine and/or snowshoeing and/or X-Country Skier. Back Country Snow Shoer and/or X-Country Skier. Familiarity and practical experience with Chair Lift Evacuations and Procedures.			
CANINE QUALIFICATION				
Field capability	Type 1 capable of up to multiple operational periods in the field			
Cadaver Capable	Capability equal to Cadaver Type 2			
Avalanche Search Field Demonstration See Appendix A	Locate unknown number of 1 or 2 buried subjects within 20 minutes within a 40 x 40 yard area.			

CADAVER DOG TEAM

Modes of Demonstration Appendix B & C			
Team Requirement	Type 1 Cadaver Basic	Type 2 Live or Deceased	Type 3 Water
Mission Assignments	Basic.	Person believed to be alive or deceased.	Around or in Water.
	Body above ground Sub-surface Disarticulated Hanging Simple structure	Body above ground Hanging Live person, must be area certified Avalanche work Status of subject unknown.	Submerged Floating Shoreline
Certification	See Appendix B	See Appendix B	See Appendix C
	State OES test: The one-acre test site shall have one or two scent sources. One of which shall be the buried 15in. as defined in the sign off. In porous soil, not readily visible to the dog and handler. Mix leaves, branches and rocks in with dirt. If there is a second source it shall be either the surface blood (3cc of blood) on a sterile gauze pad exposed to air at least 48 hrs, ground level but covered with leaves, grass, etc. or cadaver material hanging approx. 3ft from the ground not visible to handler or dog. The testing site will include false holes not closer than 20 feet. The team shall have one hour to complete the test.	(Not an independent classification) Evaluate on 20 acres that the dog will locate a scent source above ground, in one hour. Scent source should be as large as possible.	Boat search test: Approx: 1/2 acre (50yds x 50yds) 1 scent source, One hour is allowed Shoreline search test: 100 to 125 yards: 1 scent source placed no more than 10ft from shore. Dog must indicate item within 30ft. The team shall have 30 minutes to indicate the source.
Schedule of Testing	Testing in accordance with State OES Cadaver Standard	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.
Canine Agility and Sociability			
	Agility: Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface, Crawl thru Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Handler lifts over barrier Sociability: Dog is non aggressive: Towards other dogs or to humans Can be transported with other dogs Can be moved by others Ability to work through typical distractions.	Agility: Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface, Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Handler lifts over barrier Sociability: Dog is non aggressive: Towards other dogs or to humans Can be transported with other dogs Can be moved by others Ability to work through typical distractions.	Agility: Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface, Crawl thru Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Handler lifts over barrier Sociability: Dog is non aggressive: Towards other dogs or to humans Can be transported with other dogs Can be moved by others Ability to work through typical water distractions.

If a dog eats, picks up or urinates on any human remains, it should be considered as an automatic FAIL.

DISASTER DOG

Modes of Demonstration-Appendix D & E				
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3 See Appendix D	Type 4 See Appendix E
Definition	Disaster FEMA / OES Certified.	Disaster FEMA / OES Certified.	SAR Disaster.	SAR Disaster.
	Available to work 10+ days. Work in adverse weather and environmental conditions. Proven efficiency in disaster searching. Task Force Supported.	Available to work 10+ days. Work in adverse weather and environmental conditions. Proven efficiency in disaster searching. Task Force Supported.	Available to work for 3-4 days. Work in adverse weather and environmental conditions. Limited experience in disaster work. Unit/Type 3 Light Rescue Supported.	Available to work for 3-4 days. Work in adverse weather and environmental conditions. Limited experience in disaster work. Unit/Type 4 Light Rescue Supported.
Dog Training	Obedience, aggression tested, Advanced Agility, Rubble Direction & Control, Bark Alert, Complex Rubble/Multiple victims and Proofed on distractions.	Obedience, Aggression Tested, Advanced Agility, Rubble Direction & Control, Bark Alert, Med. Rubble/Multiple Victims.	Obedience, Aggression Tested, Advanced Agility, Limited Direction & Control (15 yards), Bark Alert, Wood Frame/Neighborhood.	Obedience, Aggression Tested, Agility, Alternate Direction & Control (Minimal), Wilderness Trained Alert, Neighborhood/No entry.
Certification	Current certification by FEMA / OES Fire Standards.	Current certification by FEMA / OES Fire Standards.	Local Agency Certification.	Local Agency Certification.

DISASTER DOG TYPING **Modes of Demonstration**

	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4
Disaster Field Search Field Demonstration	Three rubble sites; 5,000 to 10,000 sq ft w/minimum height of 10ft rubble debris, wood, concrete, mixed material	One Site 3500 to 5000 sq ft w/minimum height of 10 ft material predominate concrete mixture	One Site 3500 to 5000 sq ft w/minimum height of 10 ft. Partial collapsed wood bldg, wood pallet pile, or a mixture of wood and concrete	One Site 2000 to 3500 sq ft w/minimum height of 5 ft. Partial collapsed wood bldg, wood pallet pile, or a mixture of wood and concrete
	<p>There are 6 victims total placed 20 minutes before Evaluation starts. 0-3 victims placed in each rubble site. Victim locations carefully concealed. One search site will be contaminated with clothing, buried food inaccessible to K9, buried live or dead caged animals, machinery noise, generators, smoke and audio taped noise and humans.</p> <p>Access to the 3 sites shall be: one site has complete access; one site has perimeter access and one high point; one site shall have limited access until the dog locates a victim, handler may access and mark victim location and deploy dog from that point or return to the starting box.</p> <p>The team has a 5 minute briefing; 20 minute search period, 5 minute debrief 10 minute rear & travel time.</p> <p>The team must locate 5 victims, and is allowed one false alert.</p>	<p>There are 2 victims total placed 20 minutes before evaluation begins and well concealed.</p> <p>This is a limited access site until the first victim is found. After the first victim is found the handler has access to the whole site to direct the dog and negotiate the rubble.</p> <p>The team has a 5-minute briefing, 15-minute search time allowed. Handler may reward dog with toy on rubble. No food rewards allowed.</p> <p>Element Evaluation (1) Obedience Aggression testing: Non-aggressive to strangers. Non-aggressive to canine on figure *8 exercise. Heel through milling crowd w/ stops, turns and change of pace. Emergency stop. Stays on long down/wait for 5 minutes.</p> <p>(2) Bark Alert: Repetitive barking for 30 seconds on concealed victim in an alert box/barrel. The canine stays with victim after locating scent and works independent of handler. 5 minute exercise.</p> <p>(3) Direction & Control Canine goes up on each target elevation. Waits 5 seconds for handler command.</p>	<p>There are 2 victims total placed 20 minutes before evaluation begins and well concealed.</p> <p>There shall be one area (no more than 20% of the total site) that is inaccessible to the handler. The dog must be directed to search this area.</p> <p>The team shall have 20 minutes to search the area and find two victims, no false alerts.</p> <p>Prerequisite Element Evaluation (Sign Off twice for each elements) (1) Obedience Aggression testing: Non-aggressive to strangers. Non-aggressive to canine on figure *8 exercise. Heel through milling crowd w/ stops, turns and change of pace. Emergency stop. Stays on long down/wait for 5 minutes.</p> <p>(2) Bark Alert: Repetitive barking for 20 seconds on a concealed victim in an alert box/barrel. The canine stays with the victim after locating the scent and works independent of the handler. 5 minute exercise.</p> <p>(3) Direction & Control Canine is directed up on each target/elevation. Waits 5 seconds for handler command.</p>	<p>There are 2 victims total placed 20 minutes before evaluation begins and well concealed.</p> <p>Prerequisite Element Evaluation (Sign Off twice for each element.) (1) Obedience Aggression testing: Non-aggressive to strangers. Non-aggressive to canine on figure *8 exercise. Heel through milling crowd w/ stops, turns and change of pace. Emergency stop. Stays on long down/wait for 5 minutes.</p> <p>(2) Wilderness alert: Team will demonstrate the alert on a concealed victim 25 yards from the starting point. This will be the wilderness alert or a bark alert for 20 seconds.</p> <p>(3) Direction & Control Canine is directed up on each target elevation. Waits 5 seconds for handler command. There are 3 targets 15 yards apart from each other in a line. The handler sends the dog from the start line, which is 15 yards from the center target and sends the dog to the target designated by the evaluator. A 3-minute exercise.</p> <p>(4) Agility Agility to include an 8ft.</p>

		<p>Each target is positioned 25 yds from the center target. Complete course in 3 minutes.</p> <p>(4) Agility Completes 5 of 6 obstacles including the 4 mandatory (ladder, elevated plank, unsteady/wobbly surface and tunnel w/ right angle turn). Demonstrates slow, stop and turn on any obstacle. Other obstacles may include a seesaw, moving plank, slippery/unsteady surface and a crawl. Complete in 5 minutes.</p>	<p>There are 3 targets 15 yds. apart from each other. A center, back or rear target, and a side target. The handler sends the dog from the start line, which is 15 yards from the center target and sends the dog to the Target designated by the evaluator. A 3-minute exercise.</p> <p>(4) Agility Agility to include an 8ft. ladder set at 45-degree angle, 6ft. elevated plank walk, 3ft. slippery, wobbly unsteady surface, dark narrow tunnel with right angle turn and two additional obstacles such as a Seesaw, rolling barrel plank walk or an object that requires the dog to crawl on it's belly. The dog must demonstrate a stop and a turn on one obstacle. Complete in 5 minutes.</p>	<p>ladder set at 45-degree angle, 6ft. elevated plank walk, 3ft. slippery, wobbly unsteady surface, dark narrow tunnel with right angle turn and two additional obstacles such as a Seesaw, rolling barrel plank walk or an object that requires the dog to crawl on it's belly. Complete in 5 minutes.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

TRAILING DOG TEAM

Trailing Team Search Capabilities by Type

COMPONENTS	TEAM TYPE		
	TYPE 1 TRAILING Multi-Purpose Wilderness / Urban	TYPE 2 TRAILING Wilderness	TYPE 4 TRAILING Urban
Definition of conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All weather conditions• Possible 8 hour field assignments• Proficiency in trails over 36 hours old in all environments including wilderness and urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proficiency in trails over 24 hours old in non-urban environment• Capable of a 4-6 hour assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proficiency in trails over 12 hours old on urban streets• Ability to work in populated area with traffic
Dog training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scent discrimination• Trailhead validation• Work in adverse weather• Able to perform in nighttime operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scent discrimination• Trailhead validation• Work in adverse weather• Able to perform nighttime operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scent discrimination• Trailhead validation• Work in adverse weather• Able to perform nighttime operations

BACKGROUND

Some trailing dogs teams train and are used primarily for wilderness settings and open spaces, especially those residing in non-metropolitan areas. Since different search scenarios require a different mix of skills and training, it is reasonable for the typing to be divided into Wilderness and Urban Type categories. Hence there is no need for an additional typing category for wilderness areas.

The Type 1 team should be able to work proficiently in both Wilderness and Urban settings. Type 1 Trailing dogs should have training / experience in Urban and Wilderness environments and experience in working aged trails (over 36 hours old). For Wilderness conditions, the Type 1 Trailing Dog should have experience on fire roads and similar hard surfaces, foot trails, cross country, meadows and grasses. For Urban conditions the training should consist of working in areas with various types of hard surfaces including extended distances on pavement, areas populated with foot and vehicular traffic, near and around buildings and crossing streets and intersections.

The Type 2 Trailing Dog would be expected to have Wilderness Training similar to Type 1, but with less Urban experience and less experience on aged trails (over 24 hours old).

The Type 4 Trailing Dog would be expected to have urban training experience similar to the Type 1

Each Typed Trailing Dog should have trained predominately in a variety of the conditions that it is expected to work in. For example, the Type 1 Trailing Dog should have additional training to address the need for working in urban conditions, similar to those needed for the Type 4 Trailing Dog. It is also expected the Type 1, 2, and 4 resources all be capable of working in both daytime and nighttime conditions.

All Types of trailing dogs should be able to provide trailhead validation to see if the subject was at that location. Trailing dogs are not generally used in some adverse conditions such as deep snow, avalanche, ice crampons and exposed granite. Trailing handlers should meet the typing requirements for the area deployed to. Trailing dogs can work in some types of snow conditions, but are not the most effective resource in snow as foot searchers can easily follow footprints.

Trailing dog Handlers must be capable of and have the equipment and training for obtaining scent sources for themselves and others with minimal cross contamination, and provide appropriate documentation.

Overnight deployment in the field is not normally required for Trailing Dogs, however Type 1 teams should be prepared for overnight bivouac and could be expected to be used for several days. Type 2 and 4 trailing teams would not normally stay overnight in the field, but should be prepared for overnight stays and may be expected to be on scene for up to 2 days.

TRAILING CANINE TEAM SKILLS

	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 4
Team qualified for Trailing Type	Wilderness and Urban Trailing	Wilderness Trailing	Urban Trailing
Operational periods w/o external support	Capable of multiple operational periods, up to 72 hours in the field.	Capable of up to a one day operation and capable of a night in field in emergency.	One operational period.
Modes of Demonstration Appendix F			
CANINE QUALIFICATION	Appendix F	Appendix F	Appendix F
Trailing Field Demonstration See Appendix F	Trail should be laid/worked as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length=1-1.5 miles Age=18-24 hrs 3-6 turns Wilderness type terrain 4 hours to complete Team must locate victim Must complete urban proficiency sign-offs for Type 4 team 	Trail should be laid/worked as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length=1-1.5 miles Age=18-24 hrs 3-6 turns Wilderness type terrain 4 hours to complete Team must locate victim 	Trail should be laid/worked as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length=1/2-3/4 mile Age=4-12 hrs 2-4 turns Mix of residential and wilderness/urban interface trails 3 hours to complete Team must locate victim
Field Test performance by canine	Regular training in variety of settings/altitudes Ability to search effectively & successfully in multiple operational periods in Type 1 conditions (Urban and Wilderness).	Regular training in variety of wilderness settings. Ability to search effectively & successfully in wilderness Type 2 conditions.	Regular training in variety of urban, residential and urban interface settings Ability to search effectively & successfully in urban Type 4 conditions.
Schedule of Testing	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.	At least once every two years.

Prior to testing the team must complete the Proficiency Sign-offs and Basic Canine Skills Requirements. These skills must be demonstrated before an evaluator and signed off as a completed skill or task.

Trailing Team Proficiency Sign-Offs:

Modes of Demonstration Appendix F			
Canine Skills	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 4
See Appendix F	Multipurpose-Trailing Wilderness/Urban	Trailing Wilderness	Trailing Urban
Successful (Blind) Aged Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hour trail-Wilderness 60-72 hour trail-Wilderness 8-12 hour trail-Urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hour trail-Wilderness 60-72 hour trail-Wilderness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-12 hour trail-Urban
Demonstrated training experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 hour trail-Wilderness 48 hour trail-Urban 60-72 hour trail-Urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 hour trail-Wilderness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hour trail-Urban 60-72 hour trail-Urban
Trail Head Validation	Wilderness- Canine capable when given a possible sighting at a location or PLS of determining whether or not subject was recently in the area.	Wilderness- Canine capable when given a possible sighting at a location or PLS of determining whether or not subject was recently in the area.	Urban – Recommended, but not required
Successful Blind Night Search Experience	Two 1/4 to 1/2 mile trails (up to 20 minute problem), 1 Urban and 1 Wilderness	Two 1/4 to 1/2 mile trails (up to 20 minute problem) in Wilderness	Two 1/4 to 1/2 mile trails (up to 20 minute problem) in Urban

Trailing Team Basic Canine Skills Sign-Offs:

Canine Skills	TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 4
Suitability for SAR	<p>Agility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Lift over barrier <p>Sociability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog/dog Dog/human Truck transport w/ other dogs Dog moved by others <p>Ability to work through typical wilderness (e.g., critters, etc.) and urban distractions. (e.g., traffic, off leash domesticated animals, trash, fast food drive-thru, local pet stores)</p>	<p>Agility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Lift over barrier <p>Sociability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog/dog Dog/human Truck transport w/ other dogs Dog moved by others <p>Ability to work through typical wilderness distractions (e.g., critters, etc.)</p>	<p>Agility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log bridge or plank walk Climb unsteady surface Tunnel Crawl under obstacle Lift over barrier <p>Sociability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog/dog Dog/human Truck transport w/ other dogs Dog moved by others <p>Ability to work through typical urban distractions (e.g., traffic, off leash domesticated animals, trash, fast food drive-thru, local pet stores.)</p>
Obedience (Dogs on lead)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heel on lead Long wait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heel on lead Long wait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heel on lead Long wait
Helicopter Safety	Canine should be able to demonstrate the ability to safely Load and Unload during both hot and cold situations.	Canine should be able to demonstrate the ability to safely Load and Unload during both hot and cold situations.	Canine should be able to demonstrate the ability to safely Load and Unload during both hot and cold situations.

SAR DOG EVALUATOR GUIDELINES

1. Certification testing should be conducted with a minimum of two evaluators and in an area unfamiliar to the team being evaluated.
2. It is recommended at least one of the evaluators be currently or previously certified in the discipline and type for the test being given.
3. An evaluator who is not active in SAR operations *is acceptable* so long as they possess knowledge and experience relating to canine behavior.
4. One of the evaluators should have been deployed on a minimum of ten searches, in the discipline being tested, at the Level and Type equal to or higher than the Type being tested. This requirement may be modified in testing disciplines where search deployment is unusual, such as avalanche, cadaver, water and disaster.
5. Commencing two years after the adoption of these guidelines, at least one of the evaluators should have taken and passed the recommended testing as presented in these guidelines.
6. The County SAR Coordinator, Agency or State sponsored organization must approve all evaluators in their jurisdiction. In order to preserve the highest standards of professionalism and to avoid any perceived conflict of interest between the evaluator and the canine team, the evaluator may not have a monetary interest in the training of the canine team being evaluated, and cannot be the owner, handler, sponsor or current trainer of the canine team being evaluated.